

Text Pages 304–313

- Theory of Plate Tectonics

_____	1. The theory that Earth's crust and upper mantle are broken into sections is called _____ .	
	a. seafloor spreading	b. plate tectonics
_____	2. Plates are composed of the _____ .	
	a. crust and part of the upper mantle	b. lithosphere and asthenosphere
_____	3. The lithosphere is composed of the _____ .	
	a. plates and seafloor	b. crust and upper mantle
_____	4. Plates float on the _____ .	
	a. asthenosphere	b. lithosphere
_____	5. Plates can _____ .	
	a. pull apart, collide, and move past one another	b. erupt and form precipitation
_____	6. The boundary between two plates that are moving apart is a _____ boundary.	
	a. convergent	b. divergent
_____	7. When ocean plates collide with continental plates, the denser ocean plate _____ .	
	a. sinks	b. rises
_____	8. The area where a plate descends is a _____ .	
	a. convergent boundary	b. subduction zone
_____	9. A _____ is created where one plate moves under another.	
	a. mantle	b. trench
_____	10. A subducted plate melts, forming _____ .	
	a. magma and volcanic mountains	b. the lithosphere
_____	11. Two continental plates may collide and cause _____ .	
	a. glaciers	b. earthquakes
_____	12. Scientists think plates are moved by _____ .	
	a. convection currents	b. volcanoes
_____	13. A place where plates slide past one another is a _____ .	
	a. divergent fault	b. transform fault
_____	14. The San Andreas Fault is a _____ .	
	a. volcano	b. transform fault
_____	15. The Himalayas were formed at a _____ .	
	a. convergent boundary	b. transform fault